

The American people knew what the rules were."

What exactly is the vision that Berger has to offer? What does the Clinton foreign policy stand for?

Engagement. Hence the speech's title, "American Power—Hegemony, Isolation or Engagement." Or as he spelled it out: "To keep America engaged in a way that will benefit our people and all people."

Has there ever been a more mushy, meaningless choice of strategy? Engagement can mean anything. It can mean engagement as a supplicant, as a competitor, as an ally, as an adversary, as a neutral arbiter. Wake up on a Wednesday and pick your meaning.

The very emptiness of the term captures perfectly the essence of Clinton foreign policy. It is glorified ad hocism.

It lurches from one civil war to another with no coherent logic and with little regard for American national interest—finally proclaiming, while doing a victory jig over Kosovo, a Clinton Doctrine pledging America to stop ethnic cleansing anywhere.

It lurches from one multilateral treaty to another—from the Chemical Warfare Convention that even its proponents admit is unverifiable to a test ban treaty that is not just unverifiable but disarming—in the belief that American security can be founded on promises and paper.

If there is a thread connecting these meanderings, it is a woolly utopianism that turns a genuinely felt humanitarianism and a near-mystical belief in the power of parchment into the foreign policy of a superpower.

The choice of engagement as the motif of Clinton foreign policy is a self-confession of confusion. Of course we are engaged in the world. The question is: What kind of engagement?

Engagement that relies on the fictional "international community," the powerless United Nations or the recalcitrant Security Council (where governments hostile to our interests can veto us at will) to legitimize American action? Or engagement guided by American national interests and security needs?

Engagement that squanders American power and treasure on peacekeeping? Or engagement that concentrates our finite resources on potential warfighting in vital areas such as the Persian Gulf, the Korean peninsula and the Taiwan Strait?

Berger cannot seem to tell the difference between isolationism and realism. Which is the fundamental reason for the rudderless mess that is Clinton foreign policy.●

TRIBUTE TO HELEN WESTBROOK

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I would like to take a few moments to recognize an outstanding individual who will soon be retiring from public service. Helen L. Westbrook currently works in the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. In December, she will complete a career that has spanned many years of distinguished service to our country.

This is a special occasion for me and the Kennedy family, as Helen is truly one of our own. In 1955, as a Senator, my brother John F. Kennedy visited Chicopee, Massachusetts, and delivered an address about a recent visit he had made to Poland and Eastern Europe. Like many other young Americans of that time, Helen heard and heeded my brother's call to public service. She

moved to Washington, D.C., and in January 1956, she began work as a secretary in my brother's Senate office. Following the 1960 election, Jack asked Helen to join his White House Staff, and she served as a Secretarial Assistant in the Office of the President until January 1963.

Helen then decided she wanted to gain experience working overseas, and for the next year and a half, she served in our U.S. Embassy in Rome. She then returned to America, and at the request of Jackie Kennedy, she came back to work with our family. For the next few years, she served as an assistant to Jackie in New York City. She watched Caroline and John F. Kennedy, Jr. grow up, and went on to marry and raise a family of her own.

In 1992, Helen rejoined the Federal Government and started a career with NOAA. She has been a good friend to Massachusetts and has called for a balanced approach to fisheries management. She has been a skillful advocate for assistance to New England fishermen and coastal communities, and all of us who know her are proud of her achievements and her friendship.

Helen Westbrook is a kind, thoughtful person who truly cares about people. She has brought professionalism, wisdom and dedication to each position that she has held. She is a valued and loyal friend of the Kennedy family.

We don't have enough Helen Westbrooks in government and in the world. She is a shining example of the wonderful people who answered President Kennedy's call to serve their country. I'm proud of her contribution to public service, and I wish her well in her well-deserved retirement.●

CONFERENCE REPORT FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2000

● Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, on October 20, 1999, the Senate passed the conference report for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. I thank the conferees for their hard work in putting forth this legislation which provides federal funding for fighting crime, enhancing drug enforcement, and responding to threats of terrorism. This bill also addresses the shortcomings of the immigration process, funds the operation of the judicial system, facilitates commerce throughout the United States, and fulfills the needs of the State Department and various other agencies.

For many years, I have tried to cut wasteful and unnecessary spending from the annual appropriations bills—with only limited success, I must admit. Nonetheless, I will continue my fight to curb wasteful pork-barrel spending, and I regret that I must again come forward this year to object

to the millions of unrequested, low-priority, wasteful spending in this conference report. This legislation includes \$535 million in pork-barrel spending. This is an unacceptable amount of money to spend on low-priority, unrequested, wasteful projects. Congress must curb its appetite for such unbridled spending.

Pork-barrel spending today not only robs well-deserving programs of much needed funds, it also jeopardizes social security reform, potential tax cuts, and our fiscal well-being into the next century.

The multitude of earmarks buried in this proposal will further burden the American taxpayers. While the amounts associated with each individual earmark may not seem extravagant, taken together, they represent a serious diversion of taxpayers' hard-earned dollars to low priority programs at the expense of numerous programs that have undergone the appropriate merit-based selection process. Congress and the American public must be made aware of the magnitude of wasteful spending endorsed by this body.

For the Department of Commerce, there is \$400,000 for swordfish research. For the Department of Justice, there is \$1 million for the Nevada National Judicial College. For the Department of State, there is \$12.5 million for the East-West Center in Hawaii, and for the Small Business Administration, there is \$200,000 for Rural Enterprises, Inc., in Durant, Oklahoma. I have compiled a list on my Senate website of these examples and other numerous add-ons and earmarks in the report.

Mr. President, we must continue to work to cut unnecessary and wasteful spending so we can begin to pay down our debt and save billions in interest payments. We have an obligation to ensure that Congress spends taxpayers' hard-earned dollars prudently to protect our balanced budget and to protect the projected budget surpluses. The American public cannot understand why we continue to earmark these huge amounts of money to locality specific special interests at a time when we are trying to cut the cost of government and return more dollars to the people.

Mr. President, it is a sad commentary on the state of politics today that the Congress cannot curb its appetite to earmark funds for programs that are obviously wasteful, unnecessary, or unfair. Unfortunately, however, Members of Congress have demonstrated time and again their willingness to fund programs that serve their narrowly tailored interest at the expense of the national interest.●

DOWNRIVER GUIDANCE CLINIC TRIBUTE

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, It is my great pleasure to recognize and honor the Downriver Guidance Clinic as they celebrate their First Downriver Guidance Clinic Week November 7 through November 13, 1999.

For forty-one years the Downriver Guidance Clinic has been at the forefront of providing exceptional health care, mental health services and support to those people who are in need. The Downriver Guidance Clinic has enhanced the quality of life for children, adults and families in the Downriver community. Their programs have built foundations of support for children with behavioral problems, first time parents, teenage mothers, and adults who need help coping with unexpected changes in life.

What is truly remarkable about the Downriver Guidance Center are the innovative and progressive programs they provide. The Opportunity Center combines traditional therapy, volunteer mentoring, and other activities to assist young people who need extra help interacting with parents, teachers and peers. Their Center for Excellence focuses on evaluating and assessing programs as a means for improved services. The Downriver Guidance Center programs continue to reach out to the community by providing employment programs that help ease chronically unemployed people into the workforce. The Center also provides an early childhood development which encourages good emotional and physical health ensuring that children enter school ready to learn.

The accomplishments and work of the Downriver Guidance Center are to be commended. Their impact on the Downriver Community of the future is immeasurable. I applaud the Downriver Guidance Center for all the help they give others as they strive to meet the ever changing needs of the community they serve.●

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 1883

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I understand that H.R. 1883 is at the desk. I now ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative assistant read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1883) to provide for application of measures to foreign persons who transfer to Iran certain goods, services, or technology, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bill will remain at the desk.

AUTHORIZING PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 214 submitted earlier by Senators LOTT and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 214) authorizing the taking of photographs in the Chamber of the U.S. Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HAGEL. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 214) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 214

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) be temporarily suspended for the sole and specific purpose of permitting photographs to be taken between the first and second sessions of the 106th Congress in order to allow the Senate Commission on Art to carry out its responsibilities to publish a Senate document containing works of art, historical objects, and exhibits within the Senate Wing.

SEC. 2. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements to carry out this resolution.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF "CAPITOL BUILDER: THE SHORTHAND JOURNALS OF CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, 1853-1861"

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF "THE U.S. CAPITOL: A CHRONICLE OF CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN, AND POLITICS"

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc of Senate Concurrent Resolution 66 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 67, submitted earlier by Senators LOTT and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolutions by title.

The legislative assistant read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 66) to authorize the printing of "Capitol Builder: The Shorthand Journals of Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, 1853-1861."

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 67) to authorize the printing of "The United States Capitol: A Chronicle of Construction, Design, and Politics."

There being no objection, the Senator proceeded to consider the concurrent resolutions.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with the above all occurring en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolutions (S. Con. Res. 66 and S. Con. Res. 67) were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

The concurrent resolutions, with their preambles, read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 66

Whereas November 17, 2000, will mark the 200th anniversary of the occupation of the United States Capitol by the Senate and House of Representatives;

Whereas the story of the design and construction of the United States Capitol deserves wider attention; and

Whereas since 1991, Congress has supported a recently completed project to translate the previously inaccessible and richly detailed shorthand journals of Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, the mid-nineteenth-century engineer responsible for construction of the Capitol dome and Senate and House of Representatives extensions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF "CAPITOL BUILDER: THE SHORTHAND JOURNALS OF CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, 1853-1861".

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be printed as a Senate document the book entitled "Capitol Builder: The Shorthand Journals of Captain Montgomery C. Meigs, 1853-1861", prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, in consultation with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Architect of the Capitol.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS.—The Senate document described in subsection (a) shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing after consultation with the Secretary of the Senate.

(c) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed with suitable binding the lesser of—

(1) 1,500 copies for the use of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol, to be allocated as determined by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives; or

(2) a number of copies that does not have a total production and printing cost of more than \$31,500.

S. CON. RES. 67

Whereas the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia will be observed in the year 2000;

Whereas November 17, 2000, will mark the bicentennial of the occupation of the United States Capitol by the Senate and the House of Representatives; and

Whereas the story of the design and construction of the United States Capitol deserves wider attention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF "THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL: A CHRONICLE OF CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN, AND POLITICS".

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be printed as a Senate document the book entitled "The United States Capitol: A Chronicle of Construction, Design, and Politics", prepared by the Architect of the Capitol.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS.—The Senate document described in subsection (a) shall include illustrations and shall be in the style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing after consultation with the Secretary of the Senate.

(c) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number of copies, there shall be printed with suitable binding the lesser of—

(1) 6,500 copies for the use of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol, to be allocated as determined by the Secretary of the Senate; or

(2) a number of copies that does not have a total production and printing cost of more than \$143,000.